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Chapter VII contains interesting sketches of twenty-five "deceased mathematicians." There are at least two serious omissions in this list, Jacobi and Riemann. Jacobi, to be sure, is mentioned several times in other parts of the book; but even in the sketch of Abel, no mention is made of Jacobi's fundamental contributions to the theory of elliptic functions. Riemann's name does not occur anywhere in the book, so far as I have been able to make out, although the theory of functions is mentioned several times, and although biographical sketches of Weierstrass and Cauchy are included among the twenty-five.

Professor Miller's book is a valuable contribution to popular mathematical literature, and should help to arouse a more general interest in mathematics. It deserves an honorable place in every mathematical library, and it should be read by all those who feel some interest in mathematics, especially if their mathematical education has been limited. They will, at least, find out that mathematics is not dead; that it is growing day by day, and far more rapidly now than in ancient times.

E. J. WILCZYNSKI.

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS.

EDITED BY B. F. FINKEL AND R. P. BAKER.

[Send all Communications to B. F. FINKEL, Springfield, Mo.]

PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION.

ALGEBRA.

460. Proposed by J. J. GINSBURG, Student, Cooper Union, New York.

Find the value of $\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+}}}}$ to infinity.

461. Proposed by E. T. BELL, Seattle, Washington.

(1) Two events have probabilities p, q, respectively. The events may be either (i) mutually independent; or (ii) mutually exclusive. Assign meanings to the symbol p^q, in terms of the two events, where p^q is written for $p \times p \times \cdots \times p$, ($q$ factors p), in cases (i), (ii), and $p \times p$ has the customary meaning (as a probability).

(2) What relations, if any, other than (i) or (ii) can exist between two events? Upon what postulates is the answer to this based?

462. Proposed by H. S. UHLER, Yale University.

Show how to transform A into S, where these symbols denote the equivalent formulæ for the general case of Calculus Problem No. 363, pages 52 and 54 in the February, 1916, MONTHLY:

$$A \equiv 4\pi R^2 - 4nR^2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{R\sin\frac{\pi}{n}}{\sqrt{R^2-a^2}}\right) + 2anR\sin^{-1}\left[\frac{2a\left(\tan\frac{\pi}{n}\right)\left(\sqrt{R^2-a^2\sec^2\frac{\pi}{n}}\right)}{R^2-a^2}\right],$$

$$S \equiv 4nR\left\{a\sin^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{\pi}{n}\cdot\frac{a}{\sqrt{R^2-a^2}}\right) - R\sin^{-1}\left[\tfrac{1}{2}\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}\cdot\frac{R-\sqrt{R^2-a^2\sec^2\frac{\pi}{n}}}{\sqrt{R^2-a^2}}\right]\right\}.$$